# VT Imagery Program Orthophotography: Vintage 3

## *Frequently Asked Questions*

**1. Who pays for and administers the collection of this imagery?**

The state of VT pays for the collection of this imagery out of the capital budget. The VT Center for Geographic Information (a public nonprofit created by the state to archive and distribute public digital mapping data) administers the program and then archives and distributes the imagery. **www.vcgi.org**

**2. What are the characteristics of this imagery?**

- .5 meter pixels (same as Orthophotography collected by VT Mapping Program until 2009)
- A set of color images with near infra-red included (CLRIR) and a set of black and white images (called "panchromatic" or PAN) will be available (previously only black and white was available)
- Accuracy is expressed as follows: The horizontal accuracy of the orthorectified imagery shall meet or exceed a verified ASPRS Class I horizontal accuracy of +/- 1 meter RMSE (for both X and Y) for 50cm ground sample distance imagery and 2.44 meters at 95% confidence level according to the NSSDA standard methodology.

**3. How do I use the 4-band imagery (includes color and near-infrared)?**

You can use this imagery as color imagery by simply bringing it into a GIS software program as you usually would.

If you would like to use the Near-Infrared band, you need to reassign the colors to different bands.

- right click on the image name in the table of contents, choose "properties"
- click on "symbology"
- click on the drop down arrow to the right of the "red" channel (by default set to band_1) and choose "band_4"
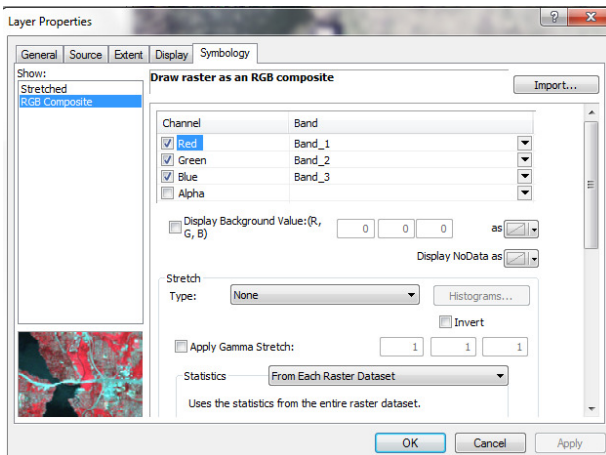


- change the other two bands as follows: "green" to "band_1" and "blue" to "band_2", then click "OK" to apply and close layer properties box.

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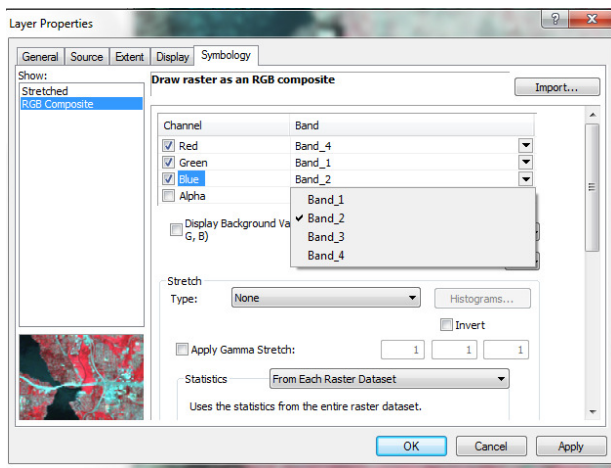
Now your image should show the Near Infra-red band as red! This means that vegetation should be red or pink, water should be black, and everything else is some version of blue/green.
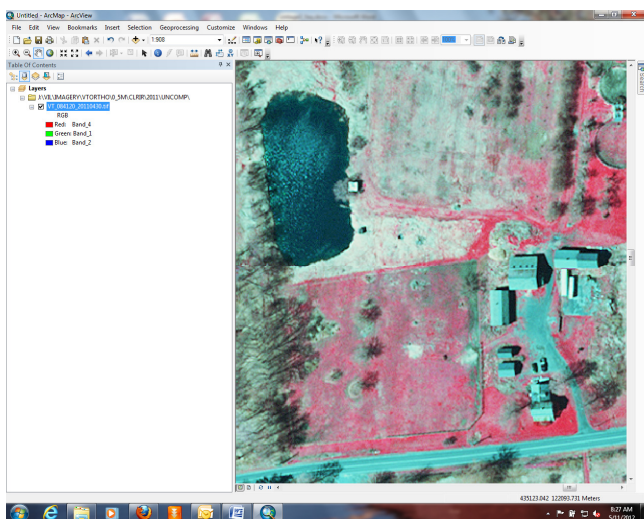


**4. What is the Near Infra-red band used for?**

This band is often used to quickly identify water features and wetlands, as well as to more easily distinguish between deciduous and coniferous forested areas.

**5. Please note** that this imagery was collected in late April and early May of 2011 when significant flooding occurred along the edges of some towns on Lake Champlain. As a result 22 images in Rutland County were reflown in 2012 in order to provide more representative images. Stay tuned!

**6. More questions? Contact VCGI:**

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